

LXV.—*Descriptions of new Lizards from Persia and Baluchistán.* By W. T. BLANFORD, F.Z.S.

LACERTILIA.

Family Agamidæ.

1. *Stellio liratus*.

S. supra fuscus, nigrescente transversim fasciatus, a valde affini *S. melanura* squamis supracaudalibus caudæ basin versus haud carinatis, plica nuchali præsentate et forsitan squamis carinatis ad medium dorsum majoribus distinguendus. A *Stellio nupto* differt squamarum carinis, ad medium dorsum in lineis parallelis dispositis, ad latera postice divergentibus, ipsis squamis dorsalibus utrinque gradatim diminuentibus, et colli lateribus vix spinosis.

Hab. in Gedrosia (Baluchistán) haud procul a litore.

Only a single specimen captured, measuring 4 inches from snout to anus. Scales round the middle of the body 120 to 130.

2. *Stellio microlepis*.

S. caucasicus affinis sed squamis, præsertim in medio dorso, inter humeros, minoribus, et coloribus magis fuscis distinguendus: squamæ circum medium corpus plus quam 200, cum in *S. caucasicus* 150–160 duntaxat numerantur.

Hab. in montibus Persiæ meridionalis.

Numerous specimens were obtained.

Family Geckotidæ.

3. *Gymnodactylus brevipes*.

G. affinis Gymnodactylis geckoidi, caspio, kachhensique, dorso tuberculis parvis triquetris, in 10 series longitudinales dispositis ornato; cauda verticillata, annulis singulis tuberculis tribus carinatis longiusculis utrinque armatis, subtus scutis majoribus (nonnullis divisis) induta: squamis ventralibus in serie transversa circum 22; poris inguinalibus 4, femoralibus nullis, membris digitisque brevibus; pede anteriore vix ante oculum, posteriore humerum attingente.

Hab. in Gedrosia (Baluchistán).

Distinguished from allied species by its much shorter limbs and feet, and especially by its short toes.

4. *Gymnodactylus heterocercus*.

G. depressus, capite granulis majusculis superne tecto; dorso tuberculis carinatis triquetris, in series 12 longitudinales dispositis ornato; cauda superne verticillata, annulis singulis tuberculis

tribus majoribus utrinque ad latus instructis, *subtus squamis parvis imbricatis carinatis mucronatis induta*; cruribus supra tuberculis majoribus ornatis, *subtus squamis parvis imbricatis carinatis tectis*.

Hab. ad Hamadán in Persia occidentali (*Doria*).

The only two specimens of this species which I have seen belong to the Turin Museum, and were brought by the Marquis Giacomo Doria from Hamadán. The keeled imbricate scales beneath the tail and legs serve to distinguish it from all allied forms.

BUNOPUS, gen. nov. (vel subg. *Gymnodactyli*).

Genus inter *Gymnodactylum* et *Stenodactylum* fere medium, cum illo digitis ad latera haud denticulato-fimbriatis, cum hoc scutellis infradigitalibus verrucosis concordat.

5. *Bunopus tuberculatus*.

B. griseus, fusco maculatus atque transfasciatus, tuberculis dorsalibus confertis triquetris, meatum auditorium magnitudine fere æquantibus ornatus; poris inguinalibus circa 7 præditus, scutellis post et inter nares vix majoribus, supralabialibus 10-12; cauda annulata, annulis tuberculatis.

Hab. in Gedrosia Persiaque meridionali frequens.

A *Gymnodactylus* with the transverse scutella beneath the toes studded with tubercles, as in *Stenodactylus*. It, however, wants the fringes to the toes, which are characteristic of the latter genus, and is evidently more nearly allied to the former. It inhabits houses.

6. *Pristurus rupestris*.

P. parvus, dorso squamis æqualibus induto, sine crista; cauda compressa, supra (haud infra) cristata; pupilla rotunda. A *P. flavipunctato*, Rüpp., differt dorso non cristato, eruribus longioribus, scutis infralabialibus 3, nec 5.

Hab. in rupibus insulæ Kharg vel Karrack in sinu Persico, etiam haud procul a Maskat in littore Arabico frequens.

A small species; an adult is only 1·9 inch long.

CERAMODACTYLUS, gen. nov.

Digiti ad latera fimbriati, *subtus squamis parvis imbricatis in series obliquas ordinatis obtecti*; caput corpusque squamis parvulis undique induta; erura longiusecula; palpebra inferior nulla.

7. *Ceramodactylus Doriae*.

C. squamis capitis, corporis atque caudæ omnibus, supra subtusque,

parvis, fere æqualibus; cauda corpore brevior; capite magno, parum depresso, oculis magnis, pupilla verticali, meatu auditorio parvo; pede anteriore fere femur, posteriore axillam attingente; poris inguinalibus duobus distantibus: superne fulvus, albo confertim maculatus.

Hab. haud procul a Bandar Abbas juxta litus sinus Persici (*Doria*).

A single specimen was obtained near Bandar Abbas by the Marquis Giacomo Doria, who informs me that it was found on the sand of a torrent-bed. This specimen belongs to the Turin Museum; and I am indebted to the kindness of Count Salvadori for the loan of it and of *Gymnodactylus heterocercus* for description.

A somewhat similar arrangement of imbricate scales beneath the toes is found in the West-African *Stenodactylus caudicinctus*, C. Dum. This is a very different form, having affinities to *Eublepharus*. It is the type of *Psilodactylus*, Gray.

AGAMURA, gen. nov.

Genus novum Geckotidarum propter squamas digitosque ad *Gymnodactylum* accedens, dorso tuberculato, palpebris inferioribus nullis, pupilla verticali, dentibus numerosis æqualibusque, lingua antice brevissime fissa; sed membris elongatis, cauda subcylindrica, valde flexibili, nunquam regenita, *Agame* simile.

8. *Agamura cruralis*.

A. grisea fusco transversim fasciata; dorso granulato, granulis vix convexis tuberculisque majoribus frequentibus instructo; membris elongatis, pede posteriore oculum attingente, haud tuberculatis, nisi interdum supra femur; capite brevi, alto, supralabialibus utrinque 12-14, meatu auditorio mediocri; cauda verticillata inermi, subtus serie unica scutorum polygonalium majorum instructa; poris inguinalibus in maribus duobus.

Hab. inter lapides in Gedrosia haud frequens.

This is a remarkable form allied to *Spatalura Carteri*, Gray, and forming with it a distinct subfamily of Geckoes, distinguished by their very different tail, which is very flexible and apparently never reproduced. In *Spatalura* the tail is compressed and fringed above and below.

A second species of *Agamura* is *Gymnodactylus persicus*, C. Dum., very closely allied to *A. cruralis*, but distinguished by having rather shorter limbs, smaller ear-orifice, the upper part of the thigh and front of the tarsus tuberculate, and the rostral shield vertically divided.